Hospitals — 1921.

Alabama.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR HOSPITAL PLANNED FOR EX-SERVICE MEN AT TUSKEGEE.

Times-Standard

Washington, May 28.—Construction of a hospital costing $2,000,000 near Tuskegee, Ala., to care exclusively for disabled Negro former service men, is under consideration by the government, it was said tonight at the treasury. It is expected, officials said, that the institution will have 1,000 beds.

Establishment of the hospital near Tuskegee is being discussed, officials explained, as the co-operation of the famous Negro educational institution there is desired in working out plans for the relief of disabled former service men of that race.

The new hospital is being considered in line with the general hospitalization plans of the treasury for providing adequate medical and surgical facilities for veterans of the world war.

HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES IS OPPOSED HERE

Representative Body of Citizens Rejects Idea of Having Hospital For Disabled Negro Soldiers Near Montgomery

FAVOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR WHITES

Resolution Introduced by Jack Thorington Placing Meeting on Record as Opposed to Proposed Hospital Is Adopted

6/18/21

Montgomery Advertiser

Representative citizens of Montgomery in a meeting Friday morning at the directors room of the Chamber of Commerce, emphatically **anced unanimously rejected the idea of having a hospital for disabled negro soldiers established at or near Montgomery.**

The meeting went on record as favoring the establishment, if possible of a Government hospital for white men, and was favorable to the idea of giving the government the use of the Memorial Hospital for a time.

The matter of two proposed hospitals one for tubercular and one for shell-shocked soldiers, has been for some time before the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. The board was at first unaware that the hospitals were intended for negroes, and made every effort to secure them through Congressman J. R. Tyson.

Upon being informed recently by Congressman Tyson to the effect that he had learned that the hospitals were intended for negroes, the board held a special sesssion Thursday, and called a mass meeting for Friday morning to decide the matter.

Jack Thorington was first to speak against the idea, declaring that "It is the worst thing which we could have"; that he opposed such institutions maintained for negroes both as a citizen of Montgomery and as president of the county board of education.

Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, when called on for an expression from a health standpoint, opened up by stating that "There are richer things than silver and purer things than gold" and that he was altogether opposed to bringing "demoralized negroes from France" to Montgomery regardless of commercial advantages. Dr. Welch stated that "Governmental interference in Southern affairs" is something to which he is opposed, and which would quite likely follow establishment of the hospitals.

Dr. M. W. Swartz, president of the Woman's College, stated that he was against the proposed action both as a citizen and in his official capacity, and that he would oppose any movement to make any southern city a center for negroes. He declared that the Woman's College was moved from Tuskegee largely because of the African atmosphere prevalent there, and that he believes that the establishment of a negro hospital here would be against the best interests of the Woman's College.

Dave Allen, chairman of the county board of revenue, stated that he is opposed to the plan.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Thorington placing the meeting on record as opopsed to the negro hospital establishment carried unanimously.

The matter of securing a white hospital, if possible and of loaning the memorial Hospital to the Government, advanced by General R. E. Steiner, who also was among those to speak against the idea of a negro institution. General Steiner's suggestion was heartily supported by Dr. Welch and all others present, and Dr. Welch was authorized to take the matter up with the U. S. Public Health Service and with representatives in Congress.

Congressman Tyson was notified of the action of the meeting, and of the new plan originated concerning the Memorial Hospital.

Those present at the meeting were: C. J. Beane, who presided; Ed Branch, Colonel W. P. Screws, Major Hartley Moon, state Adjutant General, Dr. S. W. Welch, James Kight, General R. E. Steiner, Carl Wilson, Dr. M. W. Swartz, Dr. Richard Wilkinson, Clayton Tullis, A. C. Davis, M. C. Allgood, Cy Brown, Jack Thorington, Leopold Strauss, Colonel Leo Strassburger and Judge Walter B. Jones.

EFFORTS ON FOOT TO SECURE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR WHITES

Mont-Advertiser 6/23/21

There is a possibility of locating a government hospital for disabled white soldiers at Montgomery according to announcement Wednesday.

A similar hospital for negroes was available a short time ago, but was rejected at a public mass meeting. It was stated at the time that a white hospital could not be secured.

The meeting, however, authorized State Health Officer S. W. Welch to take up the matter of a white hospital with the government, the idea being that the Memorial Hospital building might be offered to the government as a loan to induce the location of the hospital. While no details on the negotiations have been made public it was stated Wednesday that there is hope of success in the proposition.

PELL CITY OFFER MAY GET HOSPITAL

Government Considers Site For Location Of Sanitarium For Negro Soldiers.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JULY 16, 1921

The chances for Pell City to be designated as the site for a government hospital for the treatment of tubercular and neuro-phschiatric patients among negro ex-soldiers are excellent, according to Col. Charles M. Pearsall, member of the national committee on hospitalization, and director general for the national homes for disabled soldiers. Col. Pearsall was in Birmingham Friday and he declared that the proposal made for the selection of Pell City for the location of this hospital to government authorities has made a favorable impression.

Pell City has offered a site of 300 acres, near the railroad, and Col. Pearsall declared that he was most favorably impressed with the proposition.

Col. Pearsall, who is touring this section of the South inspecting sites, was accompanied to Birmingham by Mayor Frenk Embry of Pell Ctiy, and Sumpter Cogswell, also of that city. They were met by a committee, headed by C. L. Harold of the Civic Association and shown over Birmingham. They were guests of the Civitan Club at its weekly luncheon at the Southern Club.

The hospital to be established in the Black Belt of the South will involve the expenditure of $3,000,000 and will accommodate at first only 1,000 patients, but later will be converted into a larger hospital and a national home for disabled soldiers combined.

The government has already established 10 such homes, Col. Pearsall stated, and the last appropriation provides for four more. Only tubercular patients and those with mental diseases will be cared for in the hospital. The mental cases require occupation, Col. Pearsal stated, and at least one-half acre should be allowed for each patient.

Col. Pearsall has just inspected Camp Gordon in Atlanta as a prospective site. White that is already government property, the Pell City site has been offered free. Gadsden and Tuscaloosa will be visited at a later date, it was stated.

Branch homes have already been established at the folowing places:

Central Branch — National Military Home, Dayton, O.

Northwestern Branch — National Home, Wisconsin.

Eastern Branch—National Soldiers' Home, Maine.

Southern Branch—National Soldiers' Home, Virginia.

Western Branch — National Military Home, Kansas.

Pacific Branch—Soldiers' Home, California.

Marion Branch — National Military Home, Indiana.

Danville Branch — National Home, Danville, Ill.

Mountain Branch—National Soldiers' Home, Tennessee.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium — Ho Springs, South Dakota.

NEGRO EX-SERVICE MEN TO HAVE HOSPITAL IN SOUTH

Negroe Veterans of World War To Be Cared For By Government.

Times-Standard 7/23/21

Negro ex-service men who fought in the World War, who are suffering from tuberculosis and mental disease, will be cared for at a $2,000,000 federal hispital to be located somewhere in the South, eeither on government property, or land donated bby a Southern city. Col. R. M. Pearsall, inspector general of the United States public health service, told members of the Civitan Club yesterday afternoon at their luncheon at the Southern Club.

Colonel Pearsall is in the South inspecting these sites prior to making a report on each to the hospital committee at Washington. He was accompanied to Birmingham yesterday by Sumpter Cogswell and Frank Embry, citizens of Pell City. This town is making a strong effort to obtain the hospital.

The United States government is doing 50 times as much for its disabled soldiers as any other nation which participated in the World War, Colonel Pearsall told the Civitans, declaring he wanted to datten pernicious reports to the contrary

Every asset possible is being utilized to take care of diseased soldiers, he stated. The National Home for Soldiers, organized in 1866, is in active charge of the work, he said. Preparations are being made to care for 35,000 to 37,000 diseased soldiers, the peak coming in about 40 to 45 years after the war.

Work of the government in taking over hospitals and in enlarging those which it already owned was outlined by Colonel Pearsall, who told of enlargements which will provide for more than 10,000 disabled men. The most complete hospital for the insane in the world is open at Marion, Ind., for the soldiers. The program will be completed by January 1, 1922.

SAY ALABAMA WILL GET NEGRO HOSPITAL

Final Decision on Tuskegee Offer This Week.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
SEPTEMBER 21, 1921

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Location in Alabama of the proposed public health service hospital for exclusive use of negro former service men is practically certain, treasury officials said today. Final decision probably will be made this week.

Sites for the institution, officials said, have been offered the government by Tuskegee Institute and also by the town of Tuskegee. Dr. Robert Moton, president of the institution, has asked the treasury to locate the proposed hospital on the institute grounds.

It is expected that the proposed institution will be the general hospital with a capacity of about 500 beds and costing approximately $1,000,000.

ARMY HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO VETS GOES TO ALABAMA

The Atlanta Constitution 9/21/21

Washington, September 20.—Location in Alabama of the proposed public health service hospital for exclusive use of negro former service men is practically certain, treasury officials said today. Final decision probably will be made this week.

Sites for the institution, officials said, have been offered the government by Tuskegee institute and also by the town of Tuskegee. Dr. Robert Moton, president of the institute, has asked the treasury to locate the proposed hospital on the institute grounds.

It is expected that the proposed institution will be a general hospital with a capacity of about 500 beds and costing in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

NEGRO HOSPITAL FUND APPROVED

Atlanta Constitution 12/10/21

Washington, December 9.—Approval of the expenditure of $2,250,000 to provide a hospital for tuberculosis and nervous and mental cases of negro former service men at Tuskegee, Ala., was announced today by Secretary Mellon.

Hospital For Negro Soldiers Under Discussion; Some White Cttizens of Montgomery Are Opposed To Idea

Birmingham Reporter 6/25/21

Editor's Note:

The views of Lieutenant C. J. Adams, on the soldiers hospital in or near Montgomery are made in an interesting letter to The Birmingham Reporter. Lieut. Adams saw service over seas and makes some exposures that are plain to us all and are worthy of the consideration of every man whose interest is in humanity. The change of front is too plain to be overlooked. Color makes a greater impression on some people than honorable, patriotic service. Lieut. Adams in his discussion has covered some important phases of our struggles. But should we be alarmed if we have those who disregard us as citizens? Are they not the worst off because of it? Is there any cheaper animal than the ingrate? Men can not thrive and grow fat always on the weakness of another. Pharoah tried it, and his end was disasterous. Surely we will not despair because men who soldiered with us now seek to have our wounded denied the privilege of the necessary comforts in their native heath, the land of their fathers; in the section where their loyalty and wothiness has meant so much to the dominant race. God forbid that this spirit of injustice will continue and the program of hate will longer find nourishment within the circle of the human family. And may the Creator reveal to this prejudice breeder that the rights of humanity must be regarded as sacred and that He had a very high purpose in the creation of human beings, the only existence now that in some form will live in the beyond and account to a just judge for the deeds done in the body.

Here is the letter:

Selma, Ala., June 18, 1921.

A SLAP IN THE FACE OF PATRIOTISM.

By C. J. Adams.

For the third time I have read the article on front page of The Montgomery Advertiser of June 18, 1921, headed "Hospital for Negroes opposed here."

Each reading brings more vividly the effort certain colored and white people are making to alleviate the entangled differences that are constantly in evidence.

We are told by certain white people that they are working hard and fast for a solution of the injustices the colored people are forced to suffer while the colored, of course, are cooperating.

Furthermore when trouble rises we are told that if the leaders did their duty in instructing and advising the less fortunate of our race that many shameful and disgraceful acts would be avoided. I have also noticed that the white people of the south claim that they understand colored people and if left alone will see after them to the satisfaction of both races.

There was a time when many colored people thought their destiny could be intrusted to the white man, but long years of tyranical rulings, such as was handed down by a representative body of Montgomery citizens bids fair to dispel the idea of our safety in such hands.

Think of it if you will—the people being opposed hospitilization at or near Montgomery are helpless not only because of color, disfranchisement, condition of peonage, lack of representation in Congress or elsewhere nor lack of a chance for redress, but because of being wounded in France while actually engaged in battle.

It should be borne in mind that these men were drafted into military service by the Government of the United States under penalty of death or any other punishment the President might direct.

In obedience to the command of the federal government many men met death at the hands of the foreign enemy, and, of course, many more were wounded. To me it seems that the wounded must die at the hands of the local enemy for lack of a place for medical care and treatment as may be shown by the statement of Dr. M. W. Swartz, who (according to an article in Montgomery Advertiser, June 18, 1921), oppose hospital for colored wounded soldiers at or near Montgomery or any other southern city. Jack Thorington, according to the Montgomery Advertiser, not only used authority as a citizen of Montgomery but his official authority as president of county board of education in saying that to care for such wounded at or near Montgomery would be the worst thing the city could have.

Dr. S. W. Welch states, according to the Montgomery Advertiser of June 18, 1921, that he is opposed to bringing "demoralized Negroes from France to Montgomery regardless of commercial advantages." Ordinary intelligence teaches that these disabled soldiers were sent from here to France to fight for what this country was calling democracy but what a part of this country would justify in calling mockery. That these men are no more demoralized now than before they were drafted into military service it appears that this doctor is charging the Government with using demoralized soldiers to fight a common enemy. The paper credits Dr. Welch with opening up by saying, "There are richer things than silver and purer things than gold." This statement applies equally well to colored as to white people.

These disabled soldiers hold that their lives are richer than silver and purer than gold. There are other things we treasure nearer to us than silver and dearer to us than gold.

These wounded soldiers fought with the hope that while doing their part to crush the foreign enemy to his knees that they might at least stand the colored race on its feet, but rather they find that they are denied the privilege of existing at or near home much less the right of living.

According to the article in the Advertiser, General R. E. Steiner, Colonel W. P. Screws, Major Hartley Moon are the military officers included in the representative body of citizens who oppose the idea of having hospital at or near Montgomery for disabled colored soldiers.

The article in the Montgomery Advertiser is shameful to say the least besides it spreads the seed of discord that must ultimately lead to corruption. It is my opinion that when white men in high places use their citizenship authority and official authority they indirectly, and may be intentionally, endorse mob violence among those who so gloriously take part in such atrocious practices.

These representative citizens of Montgomery did all in their power to get the hospital so long as they thought it was for white people. They even petitioned their congressman to work for it but when their congressman informed them that the hospital was for colored disabled soldiers they cried out bitterly against it.

They tell me Sherman said "War is hell." If General Sherman said it I don't agree with him—I don't believe war is hell but I do believe that to intentionally and without cause or provocation, mistreat wounded soldiers who were disabled on account of their gallant activity in war, is an earthly hell.

C. J. ADAMS.

June 18, 1921.

EX-SERVICE MEN WANT HOSPITAL LOCATED NORTH

Afro-American 11/4/21 Baltimore

Protest Against Establishment Of Institution For Disabled Colored Veterans In Alabama

MANY REASONS OFFERED

Prefer To Give Up Medical Treatment Rather Than Travel South

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—Plans of the United States Veterans Bureau to locate a government hospital for disabled colored veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama, have met with serious objections.

The National Committee on Negro Veterans Relief and organizations formed to secure for ex-service men benefits due them under veteran legislation have protested to the Director of Veterans Bureau, the Treasury Department and to the President of the United States.

The committee gives its following reasons in the protest:

(1) Central location with respect to the entire Negro population is of secondary importance as contrasted with strategic location with respect to best treament facilities for the men themselves. Such a hospital, treating as it must practically all known disabilities, especially in advanced and chronic stages, should be near some recognized medical center. We do not believe that Alabama, or that general vicinity, offers such a strategic location.

(2) Further, this location is not central for the bulk of the probable cases which would come in large part from those states which furnished the personnel of the combat divisions. Thus, medical expediency and the most effective service range for the institution alike require a reconsideration of the proposed location.

(3) Further, to increase the serviceability of the hospital, it is imperative to consider the wishes of the men. Facts can and will be submitted to the Department to show that the men generally would prefer to dispense with medical treatment altogether than to receive it at an institution in the proposed environment.

Dr. J. A. R. Crossland, colored representative in the Bureau is at present on a tour of the Southern schools and could not be reached

$2,500,000 FOR VET'S HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

Baltimore Md.

Secretary of the Treasury Approves Huge Sum To Care For Former Service Men

Afro-American 12/16/21

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has approved the expenditure of $2,500,000 to provide a hospital for tuberculosis, nervous and mental cases of colored ex-service men at Tuskegee, Alabama.

The hospital is to be placed on the site donated to the Government by the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. Certain other ground is to be purchased and the price is therefore included in the appropriation. A spur of the Western Railroad of Alabama, one and three-fourth miles to this site has also been arranged.

Secretary Mellon's approval of the site was made over the protest of colored ex-service men throughout the North who urged that the hospital be located at a place where it would not be necessary for soldiers and their families to ride in jim crow cars in order to reach it.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL

DECEMBER 10, 1921

NEGRO SOLDIER HOSPITAL APPROVED BY MELLON

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The erection of a hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., to provide for tuberculous and mental cases of negro ex-service men and to cost $2,250,000, was approved by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Under the first plans of construction provision will be made for 500 patients, but the plans also contemplate the enlargement of the hospital to 1,000 beds. It will be placed upon the site donated to the Government by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Hospitals. 1921 Arkansas.

Dr. D. J. Williams Supreme Medical Examiner Royal Circle, Friends of the World.

Great Chain of Negro Hospitals

Baptist Vanguard

ROYAL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE WORLD PLANNING BIG THINGS FOR THE RACE IN VARIOUS CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

1/28/21

The Fraternal Congress held a two days session in this city last week, at which all the Negro Orders of the state were represented. They transcacted much business together which was of mutual interest to all the orders, and then some of the Orders took high grounds, each in its own special line. Dr. E. J. Money, of the Supreme Council of Shepherds, Dr. R. A. Williams, Dr. D. J. Williams and Prof. J. H. Blount, of the Royal Circle of Friends of the World, and many others both in and out of the city took actve part n ithe meeting.

The biggest move made, however, by any one single Order along its own peculiar line was made by the representatives of the Royal Circle of Friends of the World, represented by the three gentlemen last named in the above paragraph. They closed the deal for a fine piece of property at 12th and Chester streets where they will soon open up a Royal Circle Hospital. The Vanguard is informed that Dr. H. W. Suggs a well-known practicing physician in this city was elected local manager and supervisor of the Hospital.

It is stated as one phase of the Hospital work that a regular nurse-training course will be adopted and girls who have completed the high school course, everything else being satisfactory, will be admitted. The Nurse trainingcourse will be thirty-six weeks long and everything will be free to them except the purchase of their uniforms. They will be started in on a small wage and will be raised from time to time so that they will be getting at least $10.00 a week while pursuing their course of study.

Another fine feature to this Hospital movement of the R. C. of F. of W. is that the management will make a chain of hospitals throughout the South and the United States before the job is completed. Dr. R. A. and D. J.Williams left Little Rock last Friday for Memphis, where they have already purchase another piece of property for another local hospital. This hospital is located on McLemore and Neptune Streets in the city of Memphis. Particulars about the hospital in Memphis will be given in a later issue of this paper.

Royal Circle Holds Dedication Service

First Royal Circle Hospital Is Dedicated With Appropriate Ceremony—Many Attend.

Baptist Vanguard

The $50,000 hospital of the Supreme Royal Circle of Friends, at 1200 Chester Street, which has just been completed, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon March 6,. Purchase of the building and equipment has been made possible through the co-operation of the local Circles.

The Royal Circle will maintain these hospitals in many states, including four-fifths of the Southern states. The total membership of the organization is 91,000 persons.

Dr. R. A. Williams, Supreme President, and Dr. D. J. Williams, Supreme Medical Examiner, both of Chicago, conducted the dedication service.

Many prominent Little Rock and out of town persons took part in the program. Music was furnished by a Brass Band.

A large number attended the ceremony and practically all nearby Circles sent a representative.

The new hospital will provide free treatment and medicine for all members of the order and charity wards will be maitained for treatment of all sick and worthy poor, whether or not they belong to the order. The hospital has a capacity of 50 beds and will be open to all reputable physicians. A nurses' training school, with a thorough 36 months' training will be carried on in connection with the hospital. The Royal Circle will open a similar hospital, costing $47,000, at Memphis Tenn., next month.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 6, 1921

NEGRO HOSPITAL TO BE DEDICATED

Supreme Royal Circle of Friends Will Hold Ceremony This Afternoon.

The $50,000 hospital of the Supreme Royal Circle of Friends (negro), at 1200 Chester street, which has just been completed, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Purchase of the building and equipment has been made possible through the co-operation of the national negro fraternal organization with the local chapter.

The Royal Circle maintains these hospitals in many states, including four-fifths of the Southern states. The total membership of the organization is 91,000 persons.

Dr. R. A. Williams, supreme president, and Dr. D. J. Williams, supreme medical examiner, both of Chicago, will conduct the dedication service this afternoon. Several local negro leaders will also be on the program.

The new hospital will provide free treatment and medicine for all members of the order and charity wards will be maintained for treatment of all sick and worthy negroes, whether or not they belong to the order. The hospital has a capacity of 50 beds and will be open to all reputable physicians. A nurses' training school, with a thorough 36 months' training will be carried on in connection with the hospital. The Royal Circle will open a similar hospital, costing $47,500, at Memphis, Tenn., next month.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Hospitals – 1921.

General.

DOES NOT WANT TO GO SOUTH FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT SAYS WOUNDED SOLDIER.

You are generally recognized and referred to as a stalwart defender of the faith—as one always ready to speak out in behalf of justice for the Colored people of the United States. Why is it then that our Colored newspapers and other organizations have not protested to the War and Treasury Departments against sending our Colored soldiers south. You certainly must have read in the newspapers that the Treasury Department is thinking about establishing a hospital for colored soldiers who were shot and gassed in France to prejudice-ridden Alabama. You certainly must know how the South feels in this matter when the Chambers of Commerce in Montgomery and Tuskegee in special session assembled protested against having colored soldiers who had been to France sent to Alabama as our Southern friends feel that these soldiers will not be as modest and "unassuming" as Major Moton counselled them to be when he was in France.

Our newspapers and race organizations owe it to the Colored soldiers who were shot and gassed in France and maltreated on their return to America to take steps to see that this outrage is not consummated. One needs only read both (white) and colored newspaper to find out how welcome the colored soldiers will be in that hell-ridden section. You owe it to us who have stood up against prejudice in all forms to undertake to fight our battles for us or stop protesting that you are our defender.

The Treasury Department announces that it is the purpose of the Department to in some way connect the proposed Hospital with Major Moton's School in Alabama. None of the Colored soldiers who suffered the derrivations of France wishes to have Major Moton placed over him in any way. They have not forgotten. They never will. Please do something at once to tell the Government we don't want to be sent to Alabama for hospital treatment.

A wounded,
WORLD WAR VERTEAN

Hospitals – 1921.

Florida.

BIG HOSPITAL DRIVE

Palatka Advocate 5/29/21

Dear Friends: The Trustees of Blue Circle Unit No. 62 are planning a Financial Drive on Sunday, MAY 29th, for the completion of the Hospital. This drive will be conducted at Mt. Tabor Baptist Church.

We have seen, without a selfish eye, the need of helping others; thus we are hoping to establish an institution in Palatka that will aid in every way possible the general public. We hope to complete this institution so we may begin operations within the next ninety days.

It is necessary to inform our friends of the fact that we have a great possibility in our community. We have started a Hospital and to equip this institution with every necessary item, we are asking the financial co-operation of every institution, individual and friend. We are very grateful to all for what you have dine in the past, and thank you in advance for any amount given to help in the completion of this worthy cause.

Please address all communications to Dr. W. T. WHITE Secretary Trustee Board, 725 Lemon St. Palatka, Fla.

THE NEW HOME SANITARIUM
(Clipping)

Journal of the National Medical Association May-Sept 1921

Miss M. Louise Ross, R. N., Graduate of Lincoln Hospital, N. Y., 1918, is now the new Superintendent of the New Home Sanitarium a private surgical hospital. Prior to coming to Jacksonville Miss Ross was engaged in Red Cross work for the City of New York and was called from Fort to Birmingham, Alabama to open and organize the Nurse Training School of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company Hospital where she remained 16 months. From there she was called to her Alma Mater to fill the position of Resident Instructor of Nurses. Miss Ross is unusually well prepared for her new duties and the officers of the New Home Sanitarium feel fortunate in having her services.

The institution is doing some extensive building, adding to the plant 23 additional rooms, which when completed will give them 65 rooms in all.

This institution being devoted entirely to Surgical work makes it a unique institution. Its present force of 8 nurses will be increased as soon as the addition is completed.

Miss Georgette Drewery of Champaign, Ill., graduate of Champaign Commercial College has entered upon her duties as secretary of the institution, succeeding Miss Nancy Stansbury of Tacoma, Washington, who has resigned to answer the matrimonial call.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Georgia.

Hospitals — 1921.

2/10/21

THE DUNBAR HOSPITAL

The Dunbar Hospital, located at 185½ West Mitchell Street (at one time the Old Folks Home), will open February 15, 1921. Being equipped with all modern equipments and having a most excellent staff of officers, it bids fair to take its place among the best hospitals in the country. Having for its motto: "A Hospital for all the people by all the people." The public's inspection and patronage is solicited.

Atlanta Independent.

VALDOSTA, GA. TIMES
MARCH 19, 1921

COLORED HOSPITAL HAD ITS FORMAL OPENING

The Frederick and Strickland hospital, a colored institution of the city, was opened yesterday with a linen shower. There was a stream of people during the day inspecting the hospital and each went away with praise for the progressiveness of the two doctors.

The hospital is in the colored section of the city, on the corner of Lake Park road and South street, an ideal location for such an institution. The hospital is an asset to the city and both white and colored are proud to see the substantial growth of our people. The colored people must learn the saying of Booker T. Washington, "Let down your bucket where you are," for no race or people can ever hope to accomplish anything in a material as well as a literal way, by always migrating. Have something, be something and learn something, and you will have the co-operation of all the people, both white and black. Quite a number of white people visited the hosptial, and they say that reflects credit upon the doctors' race and the city.

The hospital should have the support of all the people. Through this institution the colored churches and lodges of the city can so arrange among themselves, and have a charity ward for such of its people unable to pay.

VISITOR.

OPPOSE USING GORDON FOR WOUNDED NEGROES

Atlanta Constitution 7/23/21

Mayor Key Saturday morning wired Congressman W. D. Upshaw in protest against the contemplated use of a part of Camp Gordon as a rehabilitation hospital for wounded negro soldiers, the plan of the United States public health service.

The mayor asked that the project be abandoned, stating that the location of Camp Gordon is not such as would make it desirable from a community standpoint for a hospital for negro soldiers. He urged the congressman's influence to have adopted General Pershing's suggestion that the camp be made a civilian military camp and a hospital site for white soldiers.

A part of Congressman's Upshaw's message to Mayor Key, in announcing the plan, is as follows:

"Public Health Service has decided to use about three hundred acres at Camp Gordon for building hospital for disabled Negro soldiers, having 1,200 beds and distributing in Atlanta vicinity about $1,000,000 a year. Three other places, including Nashville, are bidding for this hospital."

Mayor Key's action, many here contend, is in direct disobedience to the wishes of citizens, who have deep sympathy for the wounded heroes, and who on various occasions have contributed money to help them. Members of the Race here are indignant at the mayor's proposal, declaring it an insult to the soldiers.

MAYOR OPPOSES HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED VETS

Atlanta Citizens See Insult to Soldiers in Politician's Proposal

Chicago Defender 8/6/21

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5.—Soldiers who left this state during the perilous days of the war didn't know they were going to fight for a democracy, shaped and styled after the Georgia Jim Crow plan. However, they found it out last week when Mayor Key of this city wired Congressman W. D. Upshaw in protest against the contemplated use of a part of Camp Gordon as a rehabilitation hospital for wounded soldiers of our Race, the plan of the United States public health service.

Key asked that the project be abandoned, stating that the location of Camp Gordon is not such as would make it desirable from a community standpoint for a hospital for our soldiers. He urged the congressman's influence to have adopted General Pershing's suggestion that the camp be made a civilian military camp and a hospital site for white soldiers.

A part of Congressman's Upshaw's message to Mayor Key, in announcing the plan, is as follows:

"Public Health Service has decided to use about three hundred acres at Camp Gordon for building hospital for disabled Negro soldiers, having 1,200 beds and distributing in Atlanta vicinity about $1,000,000 a year. Three other places, including Nashville, are bidding for this hospital."

Mayor Key's action, many here contend, is in direct disobedience to the wishes of citizens, who have deep sympathy for the wounded heroes, and who on various occasions have contributed money to help them. Members of the Race here are indignant at the mayor's proposal, declaring it an insult to the soldiers.

HOSPITAL ANNEX TO OPEN SUNDAY; KEY WILL SPEAK

The annex to Grady hospital will be opened Sunday with exercises in which Mayor Key, Alderman Dave R. Wilder, superintendent Steve R. Johnston, of the hospital, will participate. The annex will be connected with the hospital by a tunnel under Butler street and will be used only for colored patients.

Two hundred beds will be provided and the tunnel, recently completed, is seven feet high, eight feet wide and 404 feet in length, constructed of concrete.

Dec. 19,

HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO RESIDENTS DEDICATED

The Atlanta Constitution 9/26/21

The Grady hospital annex, an institution for colored pepole of Atlanta and Fulton county, was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Sunday afternoon.

Mayor Key delivered an address, in which he characterized the completion of the hospital-school as an achievement of far-reaching importance.

The mayor took occasion to denounce all attempts to create a spirit of racial and religious prejudice. He lauded the efforts of Dr. W. S. Elkin, dean of Emory university medical college, whose untiring efforts, he stated, were primarily responsible for the success of the undertaking.

Dr. Elkin delivered an address, in which he summarized the various steps in the construction of the hospital, and told how plans for the project were finally put under way and completed, despite numerous handicaps.

P. James Bryant, pastor of Wheat Street Baaptist church, colored, addressed the gathering and paid a tribute to Mayor Key and others for their efforts in behalf of the movement.

Steve R. Johnston, superintedent of Grady hospital, presided. The dedication exercises were attended by about four hundred negroes and about a hundred white people. Music was furnished and a number of selections by a sextette of colored nurses were rendered.

Prior to its dedication, the annex was known as the Atlanta Medical college, and was an adjunct to Emory university. The interior has been entirely remodeled and redecorated. It is located across the street from the main hospital.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Hospital — 1921.

Illinois

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
APRIL 26, 1921

NEGRO NURSES' HOME BOMBED; THREE INJURED

Three Negro nurses were injured and thirteen others thrown from their beds last night when a bomb exploded in the Fort Dearborn Hospital Nurses' home at 3718 Grand boulevard.

The building was recently purchased from Dr. Odeon Bourque, white, 3831 Vernon avenue, by C. W. Bibb, part owner of the Fort Dearborn hospital and director of the nurses' home, and Dr. R. H. Williams.

Those injured were Corinne Lyles Josephine Mae Harris, and Lillian Wood. The bomb, of dynamite, was dropped in the hallway. The lower floors are a total wreck. Damage is estimated at $3,000.

Dr. Bibb declared the bomb was due to race prejudice.

THOMAS CARY MADE HEAD OF DEARBORN HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

Chicago Whip 8/27/21

The Hon. Thomas Carey, former Democratic candidate for mayor and president of the Chicago National Life Insurance Company, has been selected general chairman of the Fort Dearborn Hospital and Training School for Nurses campaign committee. First vice-chairman will be Julius F. Taylor editor of the Broad Ax.

Mr. Carey will have charge of the entire campaign from now on and has selected members of the executive committee consisting of Jessie Binga banker; Alfred Clover, general manager of the Public Life Insurance Company; Alexander Flower, campaign treasurer, president of the Roosevelt State Bank; Charles B. Travis, real estate broker; Frank L. Gillespie, president of the Liberty Life Insurance Company.

The new members of the campaign committee are: Congressman Martin B. Madden, Hon. Joseph Haas, county recorder; Hon. Daniel Ryan, president Board of County Commissioners; Hon. Henry Stuckart, former City and County Treasurer; A. L. Whitmer, president of the Chicago National Underwriters Company.

The campaign is now in full swing September 19th will be the opening o the big drive

FT. DEARBORN HOSPITAL TO ENLARGE SCOPE OF SERVICE

Chicago Whip 8/13/21

The Ft. Dearborn Hospital and Training School for Nurses, which was organized in August, 1920, and conducted by twelve leading physicians of the South Side, was formally turned over to the Ft. Dearborn Hospital Assn., late in July. with the provision that the management of the institution pass into the hands of five trustees, thus making it a public institution, not conducted for profit.

This move was made in order to more adequately meet the needs of the public and to enlarge the scope of activities.

In order to carry through the proposed program, a $100,000 fund-raising campaign has been launched with Mrs. Irene Goins, chairman. Associated with her are Mrs. Ida Wells-Barnett, Mrs. Rachel Cross, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, and Mrs. Emma Smith.

OPEN HOSPITAL

The Call 9/24/21

"Fort Dearborn" a Great Achievement for Colored Nurse Training

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23—Senator Medill McCormick, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Patrick H. O'Donnell and Col. J. Hamilton Lewis spoke at the opening of the greater Fort Dearborn Hospital and Training School for Nurses on the evening of Sept. 19 at the Wendell Phillips High School. The hospital is one of the few in the United States where Colored girls may take nurse training and the Colored medical graduate an internship.

FORT DEARBORN HOSPITAL NOW CITY INSTITUTION

The Chicago Defender 9/23/21

The Greater Fort Dearborn Hospital and Training School for Nurses has passed beyond the stage of a private hospital controlled by a few doctors, and is now the People's hospital, a city institution.

The trustees realize that in order to lift the community life to the highest moral, physical and social standards that not only a larger building is needed, but the scope of work must be broadened; therefore, they have formulated plans to establish a social service department in connection with the hospital activities, comprising a woman's auxiliary with the following committees: Child welfare, milk station, nurses' home, hospital linen and community visits, with headquarters in room 10, Roosevelt State bank, 3507 Grand boulevard.

Any woman who is interested in effective community work is cordially invited to co-operate in every possible way by interesting others and to come in at any time between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. for further information. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, director; Ethel Cade, secretary.

RESEARCH OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Hospitals — 1921.

PREVENTORIUM SITE BOUGHT FOR $15,250

Sixteen Acres In One Of City's Surburbs To Be Used To Fight Consumption In Children

WILL STAGE DRIVE

Citizens Of City And State To Be Asked To Erect $100,000 Institution

Afro-American 4/29/21

A Tuberculosis Preventorium for colored children is to be erected on a plot of ground not far outside the city limits.

This is the announcement of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, C. F. Richardson, secretary in charge of colored work, who has in hand the erection of an institution to prevent tuberculosis among children in one of the suburbs. The ground is high and the spot ideal for an institution. Decison of the association to purchase the property followed an inspection of the ground Monday. The purchase price is declared to be $15,250.

Members of the committee in charge of the work include Father Charles Hannigan, Dr. B. M. Rhetta, chairman, Rev. Beale Elliott, C. F. Richardson, Dr. Henry B. Jacobs, A. E. Sinks.

When completed the preventorium will probably cost $110,000. A city-wide campaign will be inaugurated in the near future in order to raise funds.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS MEET ON "FACTS"

Pamphlet Published By Physicians Subject Of Discusion Last Thursday Night

afro american 5/28/21

Board of Directors of Provident Hospital met last Thursday night to discuss the pamphlet "Facts" published last week by a number of physicians of the city

The pamphet which was widely distributed attacked the management of the hospital and virtually demanded the resignation of the superintendent and the Board of Directors. When seen after the meeting adjourned various members of the Board of Directors admitted that the pamphlet was under discussion but refused to divulge what action was taken by the board.

Physicians who published the pamphlet are also members of the staff of Provident Hospital but no one of the directors would say whether or not their resignation would be called for.

That Provident Hospital has advanced greatly under the superintendency of Dr. Harry F. Brown and is now self supporting, was the opinion expressed by H. Grafton Browne, secretary of the board of directors of the institution, the other day.

"The hospital took in more money last month for operations than ever before," Mr. Browne said. "Its mortality record is extremely low and its credit is A-I. We have a comfortable bank balance and no overdue bills. This is in direct contrast to conditions there when I first became a member of the board. Then we had to pass the hat around to get money for the gas bill."

Maryland

Hospitals 1921.

Louisiana.

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Christian Advocate.

A modern hospital which cares for colored patients. 2-3-21.

Located in a desirable part of the city, corner of Canal and Robertson streets.

Its capacity is sixty beds. Private bath rooms, semi-private rooms and ward accommodations may be had. The hospital is modern, with silent nurse call in all the rooms, with a thoroughly equipped sterilizing room and two operating rooms, with up-to-date equipment, X-Ray and laboratory facilities. The hospital is operated with an open staff, both white and colored physicians and surgeons patronizing it.

The leading Compensation Insurance Companies doing business in Louisiana have contracts with the hospital. Discharged, disabled United States soldiers and sailors are cared for under contract with the Government. Fine ambulance service is rendered by the Flint-Goodridge automobile ambulance. Twenty nurses are in training. The course of study is very complete, meeting the requirements of the State Board.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital is operated under the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GIVES $500 TO HOSPITAL

New Orleans, March 18.—Declaring that every one of his race should contribute to the proposed $500,000 hospital for this city, Joseph Riley, 2822 Howard street, gave his check for $500 to the institution.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 3, 1921

Negro Workers Donate $118 for Tuberculosis Hospital

As a result of the effort of George Dolye, vice-president of Local Union 93 of plasterers and cement finishers, the negro workers have forwarded a donation of $118 to the building fund of the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Doyle was also instrumental in raising the fund for the medals and other testimonials presented to the Pons brothers, who risked their lives in March of last year to save nine negro sailors.

Hospitals — 1921.

India

THE DR. JOSEPH H. WARD SANITARIUM

Filled With Patients — Some From Abroad — Fine Expressions of Appreciation by Patients.

The Freeman 2/26/21

The splendid success of Dr. Joseph H. Ward at his sanitarium is not a matter of accident. From the time he finished from his first college he had visions of the thing that he has brought about — a great, grand institution for the race of which he is a member, treating his patients with the utmost skill, giving them the greatest care, these qualities which are so much needed.

A few days ago several patients were asked to express themselves concerning the institution. One man was eloquent in his praise, saying that it was a God blessed thing that the race had such an institution and such a man to conduct it. He was particularly pleased with the progress he was making towards the recovery of his health. He said that Dr. Ward was bringing him out. A woman said: "All that I have to say is that I am getting well and will leave in a day or so. I came way here from Columbus, O., to be treated by Dr. Ward—that's what I think of him." Another said: "It is so pleasant here that I could just stay here all the time." All of them were genuinely pleased, one young lady saying, "This is the only place to be when sick."

It appears that it will be only a question of a short time before the patients to be treated will be on the waiting list, the place now being taxed to its capacity. Patients have begun coming from abroad, making it reasonably sure that the doctor will have to enlarge his sanitarium in the near future.

Hospitals — 1921

Mississippi.

"But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. The other disciples therefore said unto him, 'We have seen the Lord.' But he said unto them, 'Except I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my fingers into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe.'"

Cotton Farmer, Scott Bolivar County, Miss. 10/15/21

If there are any doubting Thomases here on the Syndicate, ini the neighborhood, in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, or any other place, as to the constructive efforts being put forth here by the Plantation Management here, and the Executive Officers at Memphis, to reduce the morbidity rate and death rate of our people, and to improve the economical condition of the tenantry of the Delta & Pine Land Company. all they have to do is to take a survey of living conditions here, and especially survey the Plantation Hospital. The Cotton Farmer is intensely interested in reducing the alarming morbidity and death rate among our people throughout the entire land—North, South, East and West. To that end the Editor called at the Plantation Hospital of the Delta & Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss.

It is a large one-story, weather boarded, shingle roof, storm ceiled, double floored, plastered, well ventilated, natural lighted house, each room and ward having outside windows, affording plenty of fresh air and sunshine. It is electric lighted and has sewer connections.

Dr. Lane, one of the Surgeons, took great pleasure in showing the Editor around and explaining things in general. There are two general wards, three private wards, nurses' quarters, operating room, doctors' offices, wash room, linen closet, laboratory and sterilizing room, record room and sleeping porches, reception hall and two bath rooms. The men's ward has a capacity of five beds, but can be expanded to a capacity of ten beds in emergency cases. This ward is furnished with five regulation hospital beds, with the best of regulation sanitary bed clothes. Well heated and lighted and ventilated. Connected with it is the men's bath room.

The women's ward is similarly equipped as the men's, except the sleeping porch for the women is completed. It, too, has connected a bath room, equipped with bath tub, hot and cold water, and excrement sink, with sewer connections leading into Deer Creek. The private wards and nurses' quarters are equipped with regulation furniture and sanitary bedding.

Now when it comes to saying a word about the Doctors' Office, the Laboratory, the Operating Room and the Sterilizing Room, a layman is not well enough versed as to the requirements as to either praise or criticise, but The Cotton Farmer will tell it from a common man's viewpoint, and as we can remember what Dr. Lane told the Editor. The Laboratory equipment consists of bacteriological incubator, centiefuges, microscope and many other things, so said to be necessary for an up to date clinical laboratory. The Sterilizing Room contains one electric sterilizer, of the latest make, and a very expensive one; an autoclave instrument sterilizer; distilled hot and cold water. The Operating Room is roomy, and well lighted. It is equipped, so far as a layman can judge, with an operating table and all kinds of surgical instruments. The Editor was told by Dr. Lane that they had in the Operating Room a full equipment, and that it would compare very favorably with any Operating Room in the whole country.

The Linen Closet is well stocked with robes, gowns, towels, sheets, etc., and it is to be devoutly hoped that none of our people will be so lost to all that is honorable that they, when convalescent, and return home, forget and carry any home with them. We must not destroy this good work, and one or two mean, bad-hearted persons can discourage the Management. This place is too badly needed for our folks. Of course it is not needed for the rich colored man; and it don't take us long to believe we are nigger rich, but it is certainly needed for the poor colored man or woman. The rich can go to Memphis or Vicksburg, but it won't take long to eat up what they consider a big pile of money, and then they must come home and suffer it out. Let us know a good thing when we see it.

Of course, among the best things connected with the hospital is the Diet Kitchen. We colored folks love to eat, sick or well, and the Plantation Hospital could not be a good place without a good, well equipped kitchen and a good cook. In this the great family of Syndicate Tenants are blessed.

The staff of the Hospital consists of two as good doctors as the Syndicate could locate after painstaking search. It goes without saying that Doctors Pogue and Lane stand right in the front ranks of their profession. The Editor of The Cotton Farmer knows this from personal experience he had with them when serious illness was in his family. We venture to say that the life of his daughter was saved by the skill of Doctor Pogue, and the life of the grand baby was saved by the skill of Dr. Lane. He earnestly believes had his baby girl been visiting here instead of in Maryland, she would have been living this day, for her sister who afterwards came to Scott on a visit was similarly afflicted, but Dr. Pogue saved her life. Everybody up North haven't plenty of sense, and everybody down South are not fools. We have some as good doctors in the South as the medical profession can afford.

The nurse force and other attendants consist of one head nurse in charge and two student nurses and orderly and a cook.

One thing it seems hard for our people to catch on to, and that is the visiting hours. The visiting hours are from 2 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. only. Then another thing, not more than two visitors at the same time is allowed to see a patient, and all visits must be made short. The patient must not be talked to death. Then no one is permitted to enter the hospital without permission. The Hospital Doctors and nurses certainly earnestly desire an observance of the rules and ask the co-operation of the tenantry.

THE PLANTATION HOSPITAL

FOR THE TENANTS OF THE SYNDICATE

The Cotton Farmer Scott Bolivar County Miss. 10/15/21

FRONT VIEW—THE LONG WARD WING CANNOT BE SEEN in THIS PICTURE

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Hospitals — 1921.

WHEATLEY-PROVIDENT HOSPITAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Kansas City Sun 5-28-21

The graduating exercises of Wheatley-Provident Hospital will begin with the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning at 11:00 a. m. at Ebenezer A. M. E. church, 1th and Lydia, delivered by Rev. Dr. W. T. Osborne.

The Commencement Exercises will be held Tuesday night, May 31st at 8:15 in the Auditorium of Lincoln iHgh School and the address will be by the Dr. D. A. Holmes, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, Kansas City, Kansas, and iVne street Baptist church, Kansas City, Mo.

There will be three gradautes this year and the splendid Supervisor of nurses, Miss Hulda N. Little has labored zealously and earnestly to make this the crowning event in the history of Wheatley Hospital. This is our Institution, owned, managed and controlled by the Colored people and it is the duty of every loyal, race-loving man and woman in Greater Kansas City who believes in racial development and progress to be present Tuesday night.

Let's encourage the Supervisor; let's cheer the girls who graduate; let's put Wheatley-Provident on the map by everybody being present Tuesday night. An excellent musical program will also be rendered by well known artists with music by Major N. Clark Smith's selected orchestra.

OPPORTUNITY FOR COLORED NURSES

City Hospital No. 2 At St. Louis Is The Finest And Best Equipped Of Its Kind In The Country. Real School Of Training.

St. Louis Argus 8/12/21

After eighteen months of operation City Hospital, No. 2 is found to be rendering a very valuable service to the city and race. It is the largest and best equipped institution of its kind in the country. With over one-hundred and twenty patients, it affords the unusual opportunity for nurse training.

Miss G. Martin, head nurse, said a few days ago, that they were in need of about twenty-five student nurses for the fall classes. The training, she said, was thorough and fitted one for a life's work at a commanding salary.

The necessary qualifications to begin with, are a high school education or its equivalent, and a desire on the part of applicant to become a trained nurse. While in training the nurse receives pay for her services which enables her to amply take care of herself. Applicant may apply to Miss G. Martin, City Hospital, No. 2, 2945 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis Mo.

Missouri.

NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL.

St. Louis Argus 8/12/21

The unanimous and commendable manner in which the various labor organizations of the city are endorsing the bond proposition appropriating $500,000 to build a new Negro hospital is giving the Colored man a new viewpoint of Union Labor and removing much of the distrust that has existed among our people relative to union labor in the days passed and gone. It's true that in public utilities there should be no discrimination and differences but if racial differences are to be catered to then it's only fair that one class should have equal facilities with the other in the expenditure of public funds.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Hospitals – 1921

Dr. Wiley Wilson Sanitarium and Office Building Opened

New York Age 3/5/21

Splendidly Equipped for Exclusive Use of Medical Profession---Specialists in Various Lines Provided For.

On Thursday, March 3, the doors of the Dr. Wiley Wilson Office Building and Private Sanitarium, 2354 Seventh avenue, were thrown open to the public, the occasion marking another forward step in the march of progress being made by Negroes in Harlem.

More than ordinary significance is attached to the opening of the new institution in medical circles. For the first time in the history of New York colored physicians are maintaining officers under one roof, some of whom are engaging in general practice and others specializing in some particular branch of the profession. Heretofore the Negro specialist has not figured prominently in the medical life of the community. ception room, consulting room, dressing room, pathological and ex-ray laboratories, operating and recovery rooms.

Associated with Dr. Wilson is Dr. P. M. Murray, late assistant surgeon-in chief at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. Dr. Murray was actively identified with Freedmen's Hospital for six years, serving as instructor of clinical surgery at Howard University and also as assistant to Dr. Balloch, dean of Howard Medical School and professor of surgery. He was awarded a bachelor's degree from New Oleans University.

Dr. Wiley Wilson, who was awarded a degree of A. B. from the University of Arkansas first completed a course in pharmacy at Howard University and then studied for the medical profession at the same institution. He served one year as an interne at Freedmen's Hospital, which experience has served him in good stead.

Dr. Paul A. Collins, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, and a member of the Ophthalmic Hospital, is another young physician having offices in the building.

INVESTIGATION OF HARLEM HOSPITAL FINALLY STARTED

Authorities Look Into the Complaints Received by Alderman Harris

Chicago Defender 4/16/21

New York, April 15.—The official investigation into the affairs of the Harlem hospital, ordered by Mayor Hylan as the result of the complaint lodged by Alderman Geo. W. Harris alleging unfair and discriminating practices against our people at that institution, comes up this morning (Friday), 10 o'clock, before the commissioner of accounts, David Hirshfield. The hearing, which is public, will be held in the commissioner's quarters on the top floor of the Municipal building.

Alderman Harris has several affidavits received from our people claiming to have been shamefully neglected or mistreated at that hospital. As a result of the investigation, it is hoped to secure on the medical and surgical boards of the Harlem hospital representatives of our Race. These men could then authorize the placing in the institution of doctors, internes, nurses and orderlies.

NEGROES ARE FAVORED FOR HOSPITAL BOARD

N. Y. C. SUN
APRIL 20, 1921

Hirshfield Would Give Them Voice in Harlem Institution.

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, said to-day at the end of a hearing into alleged discrimination against colored people in the Harlem Hospital, that the negroes of the neighborhood were entitled to representation on the medical board of the institution. He pointed out that 46 per cent. of the patients were negroes. They have no voice in the management at present.

Commissioner Hirshfield adjourned the hearing to-day because of the fact that most of the witnesses presented only hearsay evidence. Several said that friends of theirs, who had been patients in the hospital, were forced to pay for every attention offered, and had been discriminated against as well. The hearing is being conducted at the request of Alderman George W. Harris, in addition to a number of other persons.

New York

LINCOLN HOSPITAL STILL IN THE LIMELIGHT

Further Investigation Reveals Almost Inhuman Conditions.

6/24/21
New York Dispatch

Since The Dispatch assumed the investigation of the Lincoln Hospital, letters have continued to pour in, telling of all manner of hatred and abject racial prejudice. The following is but a sample of a number of letters:

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

Dear Sir: I have read your article on Lincoln Hospital in two issues of your valuable paper and was very glad of your investigation on same. Sir, since the death of Miss Mary Booth, the worthy manager, things and conditions at Lincoln Hospital have gone from bad to worse. The hospital management to the girls in training is horrible. The atmosphere and surroundings are not pleasant and agreeable to our girls as in former years. Even to the commencement exercises is not up to the standard as in former years. When Miss Booth was president, the nurses had rooms, but now they sleep in open dormitory. During Miss Booth's administration the nurses had a waitress to wait on them, but now each nurse must go to the kitchen and get her own foodstuff. And, mark you, the doctors who are there, getting practice, don't have to go to the kitchen and get their own foodstuff. They still enjoy their food in a nice and comfortable way, with a waitress to wait on them. On account of getting their own meals and denied of their waitress, many of the nurses left the hospital for other schools of nursing.

Mrs. A. B. Thoms, who has been there for over 18 years, and who knows every nook and corner of the hospital, never will get the position as superintendent of nurses. They will put her to act until an Irish or German white woman can be secured from the uttermost parts of the earth, and when they do get one, she is green, knows nothing about the work; then Mrs. Thoms must show her. Mrs. Thoms acted as superintendent of nurses for over two years, and during that period she has turned out two of the best and most successful graduating classes in the history of the hospital. The classes of 1912 and 1913 were almost under her control. Change and decay is all around, I see, under the Dr. Dwyer management. Segregation and all manner of racial antipathy is going on at the hospital. Formerly Mrs. Thoms and the superintendent of nurses occupied the same or one office. Now Mrs. Thoms is in one and the superintendent in another. When the nurses protest against going to the kitchen for their meals, Dr. Dwyer and the superintendent of nurses told them a lie, that it's the way they are doing in other hospitals. Lincoln Hospital is not the same. It needs looking over at once.

W. G. B.

BOOKER WASHINGTON SANITARIUM'S 1ST YEAR

New York Age 6/25/21

In April of this year the Booker Washington Sanitarium at 2300 Seventh avenue completed its first year's work in Harlem. This sanitarium was the first private hospital established by colored physicians in the city, and has made a unique record since its opening. Here 300 cases have been treated during the past year of which 53 were medical cases, 215 surgical cases, and twenty-two obstetrical cases. All of these cases have been under the direct supervision of the patient's own physician, and out of the 300 cases treated, there have been only thirteen deaths.

This hospital has a well equipped operating room where any colored surgeon may operate upon his own patient. It has ten private rooms and two wards and has a staff of five graduate nurses, all from the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. Miss Aileen Cole, R. N., superintendent of the hospital, has had a number of years' experience in hospital work. During the war she was connected with the Walter Reed Emergency Hospital at Newport News, Va., and later was one of the colored Red Cross nurses at Camp Sherman. The other nurses on the staff are Angeline Glesson, R. N.; Elsie Edwards, R. N.; S. K. Thistle, R. N.; and Bessie Gibbs, R. N. Dr. James L. Wilson is owner of the sanitarium.

Among the doctors who performed operations at the sanitarium during the past year were Dr. Lewis T. Wright, Dr. D. B. Johnson, Dr. J. W. Saunders, Dr. Allen B. Graves, Dr. A. McGhee Dr. E. R. Alexander and Dr. James L Wilson.

Wants Negroes Appointed on Hospital Board

N. Y. C. POST
JULY 8, 1921

Association for Advancement of Colored People Backs Discrimination Protest

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, made public to-day a letter written to Mayor Hylan by the assistant secretary of the association, Walter F. White, asking that at least two negro members be appointed to the governing board of the Harlem Hospital. The letter follows complaints made against the conduct of the hospital in a brief filed by a negro attorney with David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts. The attorney, representing the Harlem Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Society, charged discrimination against and mistreatment of colored patients.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

New Jersey

Hospital – 1921.

WRIGHT SANITARIUM OPENED IN NEWARK

N.Y. Age 7/2/21

Newark, N. J.—The opening of the Wright Sanitarium and Maternity Home operated at 768 High street, near Clinton avenue, by Dr. Thomas H. Wright, occured on Tuesday evening, June 21st, with a large number of friends present.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. J. H. Bynum, president of the North Jersey Medical Association, William Pickens field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Dr. W. H. Sutherland of Orange, Dr.

Dr. THOMAS H. WRIGHT.

Head of the Wright Sanitarium and Maternity Home, Newark, N. J.

H. S. Palmer of Newark, Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, chairman of the executive committee of the National Medical Assocaition, ersey City Counsellor Oliver Randolph, of Newark, Fred R. Moore editor of THE NEW YORK AGE, Rev. E. E. Ricks, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, and Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, member of the New Jersey State Assembly and secretary of the National Medical Association.

Music was furnished by St. James choir, under direction of Mrs. L. Dancey and J. Henri Barbour, the pianist-composer.

Among the visitors present were Dr. and Mrs. Louise Corbin and Mrs. Corbin's mother, Mrs. Brown, and Paul Robeson of New York City, and George E. Bates of Jersey City, grand secretary of the I. B. P. O. E. W.

Dr. Wright has equipped his sanitarium with modern convenience for the treatment of patients, there being an operating room, a maternity room and a convalescent porch. Eighteen beds are provided and two nurses are on duty They a.e Miss Isa Maone, R. N., ans Miss Susie Barksdale, R. N. Since the opening six patients have been received

Journal of the Medical

The Wright Private Sanitarium founded by Dr. H. Wright formerly of Guthrie, Okla., was recently opened in Newark, N. J.

National Medical Assn.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Hospitals

North Carolina.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR OXFORD UNDER WAY.

Oxford, N. C., Jan. 1.—For some time the people of Oxford have felt the need of a hospital, so they have undertaken the enterprise looking to and having been assured of liberal support.

They have arranged to buy the Taylor property on Smith Hill, which is considered ideal for a hospital, and have been promised the hearty support of both white and colord physicians. There is a drive on to raise $2,500 by Jan. 20th.

PROMINENT NEGRO TO DEDICATE HOSPITAL

WILMINGTON N C STAR
JANUARY 16, 1921

Dr. James E. Shephard, of Durham, to Be Principal Speaker

Dr. James E. Shephard, negro president of the National Religious Training school, Durham, will deliver the principal address at the formal opening of the negro Community hospital here, on February 1. Dr. Shepard is grand master of the negro Masonic lodges of North Carolina and is said to be an exceptionally good speaker.

Although all funds to pay for the Community hospital have not as yet been secured, the colored people of the city who have been working for the institution, have decided to open the hospital on February 1, nevertheless. An effort will be made to raise additional funds on the day of the dedication.

The hospital will open with accommodations for 50 patients. One of the features of the institution, in addition to the nurses training school, will be tri-weekly clinics held in the hospital auditorium for the benefit of the negro nurses.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
MARCH 20, 1921

Negro Hospital

The desire of the colored people of Asheville to have a hospital staffed by their own physicians and nurses discloses a spirit of race consciousness that is deserving of every encourgement. It betokens a racial clannishness of the most helpful kind and points out one of those activities in which the desire of the Negro to be sufficient unto himself should be promoted. The Negro physicians and leaders generally join in praising the treatment which is accorded them at the Mission Hospital and their ambition for a hospital is not born of any resentment at discrimination practised by this institution. They feel that they should have their own hospital where their doctors may be in control, where the members of their race may be trained as nurses and where their race pride may have a chance to develop and to express itself

A campaign is now being carried on among the colored people in the effort to secure the funds needed to start this institution in a modest way. The generous, whole-souled manner in which the colored citizens have shown their support of this idea argues convincingly that it fits into the aspirations of the Negro race and that they purpose to endow it with the financial and spiritual assistance that will make its success inevitable. If the canvass fails to secure sufficient contributions for the opening of the hospital, the white friends of the colored race will be afforded the privilege of aiding in this worthy undertaking. Most assuredly many members of the white race will be drawn in practical sympathy to this enterprise and will wish to further it in a substantial way.

COLORED COMMUNITY HOSPITAL IS OPENED

Enthusiastic Throngs Assemble for Cornerstone Ceremonies and Night Meeting

WILMINGTON N C STAR
FEBRUARY 2, 1921

Probably the largest celebration ever staged by the negroes of Wilmington, was inspired by the laying of the cornerstone of the Colored Community hospital yesterday afternoon, when fully 4,000 negroes paraded to Seventh and Red Cross streets to witness the ceremonies attending the placing of the cornerstone in the first colored hospital ever erected in this city.

Dr. James E. Shepard, grand master of the negro Masons of North Carolina, of Durham, was in charge of the placing of the stone, and addresses were made to the large gathering by Dr. F. S. Hargrave, a prominent colored surgeon of Wilson, and Dr. James B. Dudley, president of the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical college, of Greensboro.

Following the cornerstone laying and the addresses, the hospital was opened, and fully 2,000 of the gathering inspected the building. Over 1,000 were unable to enter the building, on account of the great crowd.

Despite the continued bad weather, a very large crowd of negroes assembled last night at 7:30 o'clock at St. Stephen's A. M. E. church, and listened to an address by Mayor Parker Quince Moore. Short talks were also made by Mr. C. C. Chadbourn and Mr. W. H. Sprunt. The principal colored speaker of the occasion was Dr. James E. Shepard. Rev. W. H. Moore acted as master of ceremonies, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Bonner, pastor of the colored Presbyterian church. Rev. Newkirk, of Rose Hill, gave a scriptural reading, and W. J. Burnett, president of the board of directors of the Colored Community hospital, was presented to the audience, and in a brief speech outlined the object of the hospital.

Mayor Parker Quince Moore, in his address said: "My friends, like you, tonight my heart swells with pride; swells with gladness for the goodness of God, for his wonderful love, in placing in the hearts of Dr. Burnett and others, the thought to start the project for a hospital." Mayor Moore then cited with pride the improvements that have been made in Wilmington along sanitary lines, and he congratulated the negroes upon their part in making these improvements possible. The mayor next touched upon the value of education, emphasizing its necessity and encouraging the audience to continue the education of their children. Mayor Moore expressed the hope that every colored person in Wilmington would have an interest in the development and continuance of the Community hospital, and he concluded his remarks by paying high compliments to the ability and integrity of Dr. James B. Dudley, president of the A. and T. college, Greensboro, and Dr. James E. Shephard, president of the National Training school, Durham.

On the conclusion of Mayor Moore's address, which was greatly appreciated by the large audience, Dr. James E Shephard began his address. He commented on the mayor's address, and cited what the people in Durham are doing for the advancement of the negroes of that place. He referred to the hospital donated by the generous Duke family of that city. Dr. Shephard thanked the white people of Wilmington for what they are doing for the betering of conditions among the colored people of the city.

Dr. Shephard, continuing, said that he wished to see a feeling of understanding between the races established and he went on to cite many incidents that go to prove that the negro is capable of endurance, skill, patriotism and citizenship. He discussed the economical loss to industries and all other enterprises because of so many petty ailments so prevalent among colored people.

"Our people should learn to co-operate; our people must learn to restrain themselves," Dr. Shephard continued, urging his hearers to work and not to idle. He then discussed the value of education to members of the colored race, saying "education will reduce crime; will elevate and enlighten the mind." He counseled them, "Do your duty to yourself and to your neighbor."

Mr. W. H. Sprunt made a short talk, advising the audience that their means should first be devoted to church; second, to hospital, and third, to school. He expressed pleasure at seeing so much enthusiasm in the hospital project, and he urged them not to allow the enthusiasm to wane.

Mr. C. C. Chadbourn congratulated the colored people on having the Community hospital, and he also spoke on the value of educating the race. He complimented Dr. Shephard's address, and told the audience that they had established a new epoch in their history in Wilmington.

Dr. J. B. Sidbury spoke of the high death rate among colored infants, and promised his assistance to the colored physicians of the city in bringing about a lower rate of mortality among the colored babies of the city. Dr. Crouch also spoke and offered his help to the colored physicians.

Dr. Hargrave said the white men of the south, especially of North Carolina, were very much interested in the welfare of the colored people.

Reference was made of the very charitable gifts of Messrs. Jaffe and Evanson, merchants of Castle street.

A musical program was carried out, consisting of singing by the choir of St. Stephen's church, and a plantation melody by the Brooklyn quartet.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
APRIL 15, 1921

NEGROES CONDUCTING HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN

The board of directors of the Price Memorial hospital for negroes is now launching a second campaign to raise funds to remodel and equip the building recently acquired at 18 Clingman avenue.

The first campaign closed March 21 from which $3,500 was raised by the colored churches and fraternal organizations of the city. This amount was the purchase price of the property.

Fifteen thousand dollars is needed to put the hospital in operation and the directors are making an appeal to the citizens of Asheville to aid in this undertaking. All checks should be made payable to J. E. Rankin, president of the American National bank, who is acting as treasurer. The campaign closes April 25.

A central committee has been formed to solicit the business section of the city. The following compose the committee:

John B. Watson, chairman; team No. 1, B. J. Jackson, captain; team No. 2, W. S. Lee, captain; team No. 3, N. M. Martin, captain; team No. 4, N. Murrough, captain.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Ohio.

Hospitals - 1921.

"TO BE—OR NOT TO BE?"

Cleveland Advocate 2/26/21

The Lincoln Hospital Association, headed by Dr. Joe T. Thomas, is asking "The Welfare Federation" of Cleveland to endorse its project for the establishment of a hospital, to be known as "The Lincoln Memorial"—said hospital to be managed and controlled by Negroes.

This movement to establish a hospital—in which Colored physicians can have all the privileges necessary to keep "tuned up"—stalks around, like "Banquo's ghost," to worry and fret the staid old Clevelanders who have always raised their hands in "holy horror" at even the mention of such a plan.

But, recently "the ghost" has assumed a new form,—since the influx of thousands of our brethren from the South. It threatens, like a subtle and piercing fire, to insinuate itself eternally, with resistless force, through every organized atom of society. It has brought before us a thousand new questions which must be solved by us older Clevelanders, unless we desire to relinquish forever our claims as men of knowledge and foresight. We cannot be morbid, self-conscious, physically indolent, and expect to exercise control over the new forces which "the ghost" has mustered to do its bidding.

The hospital project has been successfully opposed in the past, owing to the fact that all of our doctors did not acquiesce in the plan. But at this time—by some feat of legerdemain, or other kindred craft,—Dr. Thomas has succeeded in securing the signatures of all the local medics to his appeal for the establishment of a hospital. Dr. Oliver A. Taylor, however, has recanted, claiming that he signed under a misrepresentation of facts.

The questions to be decided now are: Through what agency is it planned to establish the Lincoln Memorial Hospital? Will it be founded by Negroes, and, in common with other institutions of like nature, be controlled by a board selected by its founders—even if it be a sharer in the Community Fund? Or, does Dr. Thomas and his followers advocate the erection of a hospital primarily for Negroes—out of the Community Chest Fund—which is to be served by a mixed staff under the general supervision of the Cleveland Hospital Council and allied interests?

From a copy of a letter, sent by Dr. Thomas to the Cleveland Hospital Council, we glean the following.

1. The leaders of the present movement claim to represent 27,000 new Negroes.
2. That three white men have been placed on the staff of the proposed institution.
3. That the Lincoln Hospital will not be a separate institution any more than Lakeside Hospital is.
4. That Cleveland is far behind other northern cities in taking advanced steps to promote its Negroes in medical and surgical work and in the field of nursing.
5. That Negroes who graduate from Ohio schools are compelled to infringe on the rights of graduates in states where there are Negro hospitals, to get training requisite to be admitted to practice.

Now, suppose we grant the Association all this. What is accomplished? We have heard of no definite plan of procedure to get the project started.

If the Lincoln Hospital Association, which is composed of Negroes, intend to establish a hospital, why not go ahead, instead of ducking and sidestepping,—awaiting the endorsement of the Welfare Federation? If the personnel of the Association is one to secure public confidence, let it proceed with the hospital idea, instead of indulging in the practice which a stoic Indian describes as being "Big wind, heap noise, no dust."

A notable example of what Negroes can do for themselves, is the establishment of the Alpha Hospital at Columbus by two of our doctors—Method and Tribbit. That hospital was established without the aid of endorsements from any group of white men; and while it caters to all who come to its portals, it is run and controlled by Negroes.

If the Lincoln Hospital Association means business, it ought to "quit hanging around" waiting for an endorsement from the Welfare Federation or any other agency. If any effort is made to carry out the plan, in an independent spirit, The Advocate will only say: "Let's go!"

"To be—or not to be?"—that is the question.

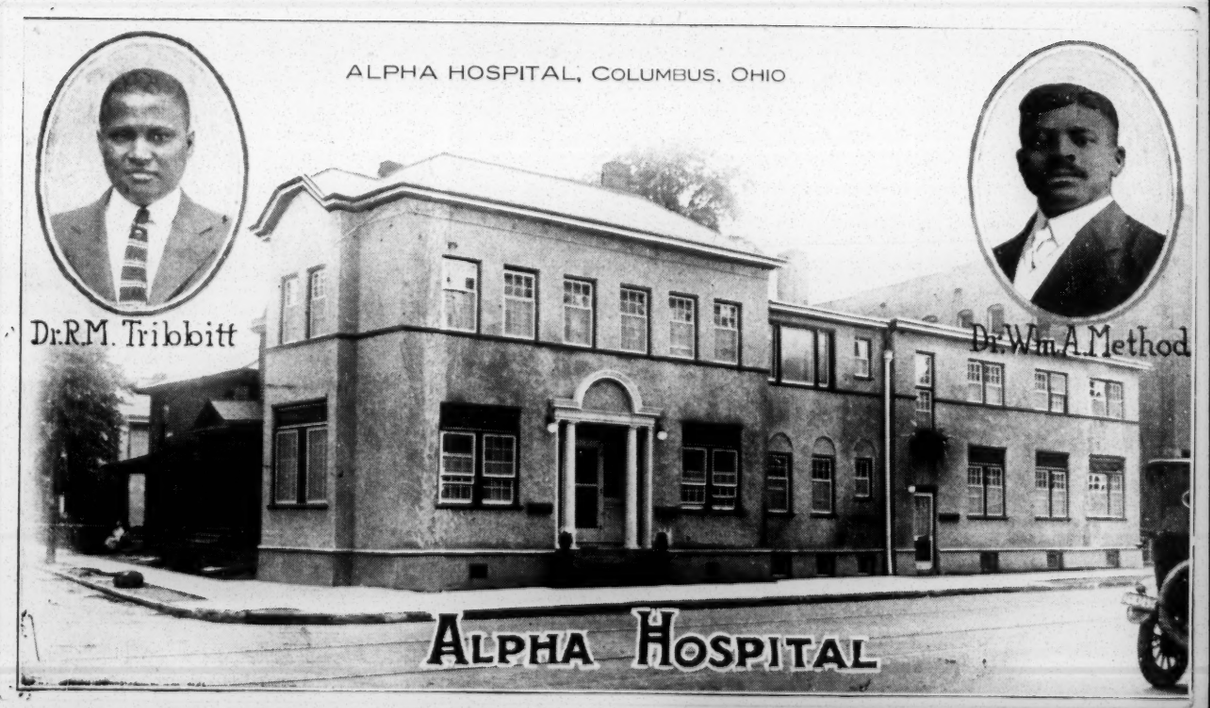
If the backers of the Lincoln Hospital Association—for whom we entertain the highest respect—intend to establish a hospital by the "sweat of their brow"—which institution would bid, if properly conducted, for "community support"—**it will be!** If, on the other hand, they intend to sit lazily by, and depend upon "the other fellow" to establish it for them—it will **not** be!

To the former resolve, The Advocate pledges its utmost. To the latter decision, there is but one course of duty: We shall fight to the last ditch against the establishment of any jim-crow institution!

It is high time for the Lincoln Hospital Association "to lay its cards on the table—face up!"

"To be—or not to be? That is the question!"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH


ALPHA HOSPITAL, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Dr. R.M. Tribbitt
Dr. Wm. A. Method
ALPHA HOSPITAL

Hospitals – 1921.

South Carolina

PLANS RECEIVED FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

COMMITTEE OF PHYSICIANS WILL MEET WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON TO APPROVE THEM AND MAKE SUGGESTIONS

GREENWOOD S. C. JOURNAL
MARCH 13, 1921

Plans for the proposed negro hospital have been received by the Chamber of Commerce and will be submitted to a committee of local physicians for approval and suggestions, at a meeting called at the Community Hall at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The plans call for a strictly modern hospital in every detail, having about 30 rooms exclusive of the basement. The plans were submitted by the American Missionary Society which has offered $15,000, provided a like sum can be raised locally.

Negroes have raised over $3,000 and have the money on deposit in local banks, and prominent members of their race stand ready to give notes for the remainder of their quota of $7,500 when the Chamber of Commerce raises $7,500, it is said. It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce will take steps to raise the $7,500 as soon as business conditions warrant. Under the present plans the hospital will be erected on the grounds at Brewer Normal Institute.

Hospitals – 1921.

Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 27, 1921

Hospital for Negroes Lacks Cash to Buy Needed Equipment

Contributions to establish and equip a general hospital for the Negroes of the Pittsburg district have so far reached an amount of $29,000. The purchase price of a suitable building, located at the intersection of Webster, Bedford and Herron avenues, was $25,000. Money is still needed to furnish and equip this building and to use as working capital until the business of the hospital is well under way.

A committee of Pittsburg citizens has sent out a pro rata appeal for $5. Embodied in the appeal are the statements that there is no hospital in Western Pennsylvania devoted to the care of Negroes, although they number 40,000 in Pittsburg and that the Negroes are financially poor, but have made valiant efforts to raise enough money to buy and equip a small but efficient institution themselves. The committee consists of Rev David R Breed, George B Gordon, Dr J J Buchanan, Dr William S Foster, Dr Otto C Gaub, Dr John D Singley, E V Babcock, George S Oliver, Augustus K Oliver, W A Harbison, J I Buchanan and W H Stevenson.

Hospitals – 1921.

Tennessee

JACKSON TENN. SUN
FEBRUARY 27, 1921

LOCAL NEGRO HOSPITAL MOVE IS PROGRESSING

Propose to Build Institution Costing $10,000—Twenty Rooms or More

The erection of a twenty-room hospital, to cost approximately $500 per room is the aim of the executive committee of an association being formed of Madison County colored people. Dr. Brooks, chairman of the executive committee, has given out the information that the funds for building the hospital will be secured by subscription, and that the institution will be controlled by the association. The plan tat present as to direct control of the hospital is not completed, but it will probably be controlled by a board of trustees. Membership in the association will be open to all, at yearly dues of twelve dollars, in return for which members will receive hospital accommodations, but will be required to furnish their own medical attendance. The city campaign will ge completed by the last of March, at which time the county drive will be launched. It is desired to consult all the colored farmers of the county before definite steps are taken toward completion of the organization. This hospital, if built, will be a step for the betterment of health conditions among the negro population of the county.

HALE HOSPITAL NOTES

Mr. Sandy Franklin, 615 Sevier St. has returned home much improved after two weeks treatment at Hale Hospital.

Nashville Globe 8/19/21

Mr. Thomas Fegers, 309 Cedar St. is at home

Mrs. Miley Springfield of Providence, Ky. was brought down by Dr. King Oneal for operation.

The Lawn Fete given at the Hale Home by the Hale Hospital Auxiliary was a great success. Over $109.09 was cleared.

This organization is doing much to relieve suffering humanity through out the city.

Miss Jessie Jenkins of the Junior class reports a very pleasant stay of two weeks vacation with her par- the hospitals there and reports great progress.

Miss L. E. Woodley of the Junior class left Saturday night to spend two weeks vacation with her par- ents at Athens, Ga.

Mrs. Octavia Robinson, wife of Prof. Robinson of the A. and I. State Normal is able to leave the hospital. Mrs Robinson was very painfully injured in an automobile accident several weeks ago.

Mrs. J. H. Hale, R. N. our very efficient superintendent is in Washington very happily and comfortably domiciled at the beautiful new Y. W. C. A. Building. Mrs. Hale goes a week in advance of the National Nurses Association in order that she may see Freedman Hospital and acquaint herself with their very splendid system.

Miss Lizzie Brown and Miss Annie Towsend are back from Ga. having spent their 2 weeks vacation with parents.

Miss Hattie Mae Cunningham who recently passed the State Board of Nurses has accepted a position in New York City.

Mrs. Lizzie Jennings, Earlington, 14, missing from her home all night, was found at daybreak last Saturday morning asleep inside the muzzle of a fourteen-inch gun of the shore batteries at Fort Worden. Other guns at the fort had been fired just before the girl was discovered.

According to military authorities, she had gone for a horseback ride the previous afternoon. Far from home, while she was dismounted, the horse ran away and she, losing her way and weary of wandering in the darkness, took refuge in the long black object that suddenly loomed in her path.

Officers at the fort said it was only by chance that this gun was not fired.

Mercy Hospital and Nurse Traning School for Nurses.

Western Index (Tenn) 6/23/21

Offers splendid opportunities for young women who desire to fit themselves with an independent occupation. Applicants with High School education, or equivalent prepared.

For further information write

Miss H. Q. AVERY, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses,

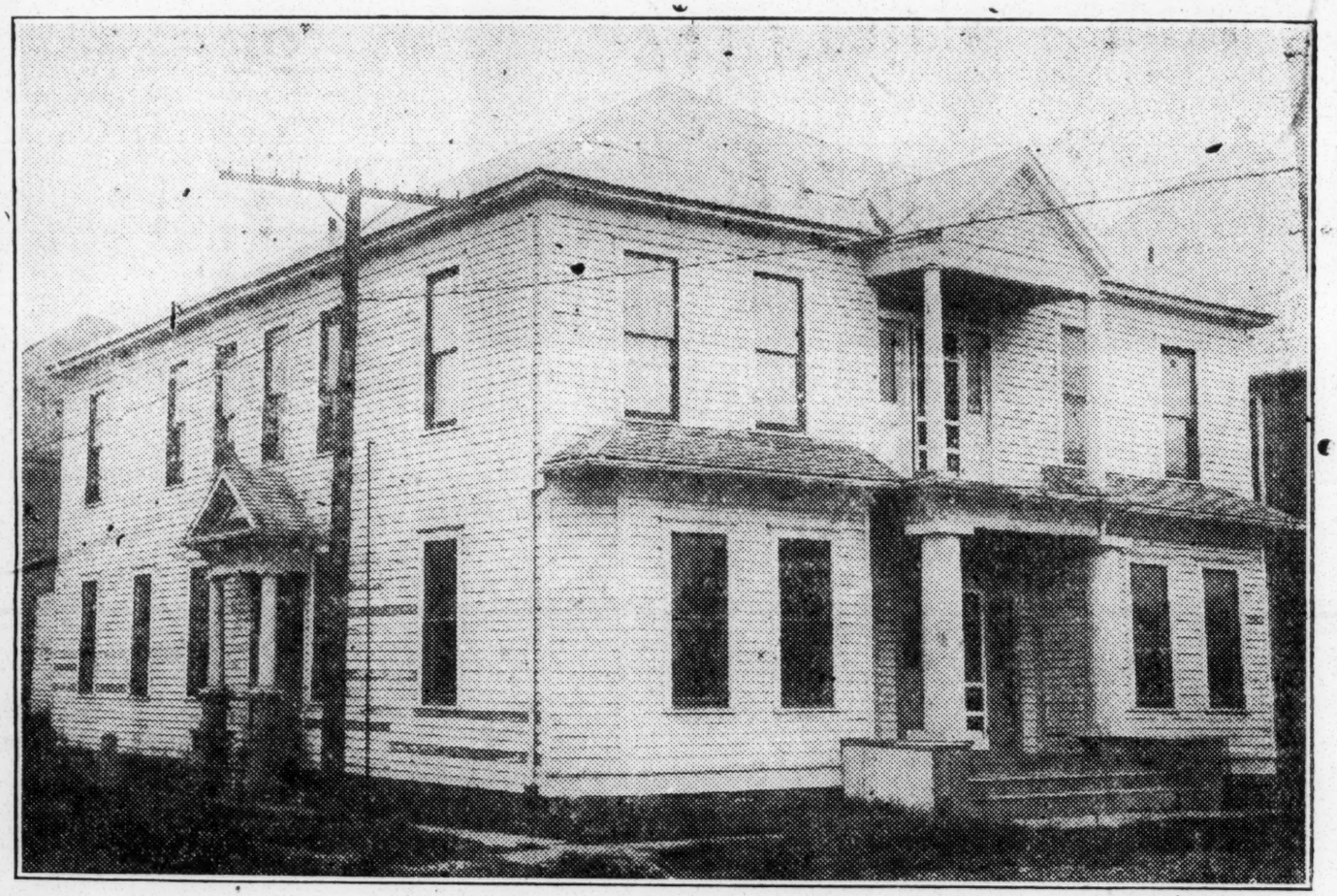
Mercy Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

PLAN LARGE NEGRO HOSPITAL IN TENNESSEE.

The Dallas Tex. Express 10/23/21

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13.—It plans now being matured by a number of Negro residents of Chattanooga are finally successful, Erlanger hospital will become a strictly white institution and another and separate hopsital will be provided for the Colored, including the charity patients, who are cared for at Erlanger. It is being proposed that a building be erected on property controlled by the Negroes near the corner of Ninth and A streets for the use as a geneal hospital for Colored. Its staff would be compose of Colored physicians and Colored girls would be trained for nurses. Here would be taken all emergency cases involving Negroes, both men and women, and a department for pay patients would be established for the use and benefit of the Negro physicians and their patients. The promoters are considering with county and city authorities a plan for the acceptance of all Negro charity patients to be paid for on a per diem basis. Concession is made that the county physician and city physician should be the authority upon which all such patients are admitted and that they should be the sole authority to determine when they should be released. The proposal was discussed yesterday morning at a meeting of the county finance committee, together with the citizens' advisory budget committee, and in general it was approved as a practical way to take care of this class of dependents. Judge Conner expressed the opinion that it would no doubt cost the city and county less than the present arrangement at Erlanger in addition to affording enlarged space for both charity and pay patients at that institution and thereby releiving the present congestion and enlarging the revenues from special patients. It was not stated how far the proposal had gone nor who were the moving spirits. It seems, however, that the Negro doctors in their organized capacity are behind the project and it will probably be financed principally by them

Hospitals 1921.



UNION HOSPITAL "A ROCK IN A WEARY LAND AND A SHELTER IN THE TIME OF STORM.'

Houston Observer. 2-5-21.

HOUSE ENGROSSES BILL FOR NEGRO SANITARIUM

San Antonio Express

The Express Austin Bureau.

AUSTIN, Feb. 9.—The House engrossed Wednesday afternoon the Senate bill by Bledsoe appropriating $300,000 for a negro tubercular sanitarium. No location is designated in the bill.

The Senate bill by Hertzberg, requiring hotels and rooming houses to post their rates in the lobby or other prominent place, was killed in the House by striking out the enacting clause, on motion of John Davis, by a vote of 71 to 25. Mr. Davis said that an effort was being made to regulate everything and everybody. Hall said the proposed law would put the smaller hotels and rooming houses in small towns out of business.

2-10-21

The House engrossed the deficiency appropriations bill, carrying an appropriation of $68,200.

The House took up the Senate bill by Darwin, repealing the occupation tax of 50 per cent on the sale of pistols, but the time arrived for considering local bills before action could be taken on it. Newt Williams said the present law was useless and that mail order houses outside the State were shipping in thousands of pistols, while local dealers could not sell them on account of the heavy tax.

A telegram to John Davis of Dallas from Judge W. F. Ramsey, chairman of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, was read, saying he did not know he had been invited to address the House on Wednesday night, and therefore could not be present. He urged passage of an effective warehousing and marketing measure.

Newt Williams had his bill, providing for licensing cotton buyers and classifiers, set for special order at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The House recessed until 10 o'clock Thursday morning, taking a recess instead of adjournment, so that more local bills may be considered.

San Antonio Express

Governor Neff, Monday, vetoed the bill for a sanitarium for negro tubercular, on the ground that the State sanitarium at Carlsbad already affords a great deal of operating equipment which could be connected with and used by a branch for negroes at some distance from the present institution.

2/22/21

Between this, and buying land at heavy cost where land is to be had without cost, there is only a slight difference in kind—and the difference in degree is all in favor of the negroes' sanitarium, for the sum provided by the Bledsoe Bill was barely a third as much as the $1,010,810 now proposed by the Appropriations subcommittee for the needless purchase of 100 acres adjoining the University.

Consistency claims its due, in this large business matter of relocating and reconstructing the State University, if "economy" in the conduct of the Government at Austin means anything but a catchphrase.

There is no way of avoiding a heavy expenditure for new structures—a new, true "university", indeed—but it is as glaringly obvious that there is no need of a heavy expenditure for grounds on which to build the university:

The University's possession of the Brackenridge tract precludes any such need—and certainly should preclude an outlay of more than a million dollars as a "solution", in "duplicate", of the location problem.

ONE OF FIRST PATIENTS IS NEGRO WOMAN

MCKINNEY TEX. EXAMINER

APRIL 7, 1921

HOSPITAL IS OPEN TO ALL REPUTABLE PHYSICIANS—HAS NEGRO WARD.

The new $100,000 McKinney City Hospital which opened for operation April 1st, is already receiving quite a satisfactory start off in business. Several operations were scheduled to take place in it Tuesday. Most of these five or six cases were out-of-town patients of various physicians practicing around over the county. This splendid institution for the relief of suffering humanity is open for the use of all the doctors of our city, county or State who may see fit to bring their patients to it for operation or for treatment.

No Restrictions.

It is not restricted for the practice of any physican or surgeon, but is open to all reputable physicians regardless of where they may be located.

Negro Ward.

One of the first patients of the institution was a colored woman who is now being treated in the well equipped ward that has been provided by the institution for the benefit of the colored population of our city and county.

EL PASO TEXAS HERALD
FEBRUARY 21, 1921

Negro Tuberculars.

TEXAS owes it to her tuberculous negroes to provide for them a good sanatorium. Negro citizens are entitled to every aid to health the white population has, and if state aid be necessary, there is justification enough in the fact that the sick negroes should be taken care of as a means of protecting the white population.

More than 4000 negroes died in Texas last year of the white plague. Negroes are more susceptible to tuberculosis than white people. More than 40,000 negroes in the state are ill with the disease now, and the number is increasing. Possibly some of them work in our kitchens, serve us as nurse maids and laundresses, work in our barber shops, on trains, and in other places where they could be sources of danger.

A suitable sanatorium could be constructed now at a cost of not more than $300,000. The need will become more pressing and the required investment larger as delay causes progressive spread of the plague.

APPROPRIATION OF $10,000 IS AGREED UPON; SITE NEAR SHEPHERDS DAM

7/9/21

Houston Observer

A new $10.000 unit for Negro patients is to be constructed at the city tuberculosis hospital in the immediate future. This was decided upon at a meeting between members of the county commissioners, the city council, representatives of the Texas Tuberculosis society and the Houston Foundation on Wednesday. The new unit is to be erected on the western half of the city's property on San Felipe street near Shepherd's dam. — Plans for the new unit have been drawn and, as soon as approved, actual work of construction will commence.

The new unit is to be constructed jointly by the county and the city, the county depositing its proportion in the general fund of the city and the city making a lump appropriation to cover the cost of the building Later two new units for white patients and one for Mexicans are to be constructed on the east side of the tract near the Shepherd's dam road. At some future time the county and the city expect to erect a handsome joint city and county hospital on the tract.

The new unit will be just across the road on the east side of the tract, about opposite the Houston college (Negro) and entrance will be by the shell road on the east side of the tract The location is said to be ideal for such purposes, being on high rolling land sloping northward toward Buffalo Bayou.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Hospitals

Virginia

Will Start Drive for Truxtun Hospital

Journal Guide 4/7/21

The colored citizens of the city of Portsmouth, Va., and surrounding vicinity, will hold a mass meeting, May 13, 1921, at 8 p. m., at Ebenezer Baptist church, Portsmouth, Va. Dr. Mendoza, of Norfolk, Va., is invited as speaker of the evening. The City Manager and other city officials of Portsmouth, Va., are invited to be present to assist in launching one of the most intense campaign drives for $50,000.00 to erect a hospital at Truxtun, on what is known as the Old Codd site. The drive beginning May 16 to 31. The entire community is expected to take part in the much-needed project.

Executive committee: Dr. J. J. France, Dr. W. E. Reid, Dr. A. C. Johnson, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Elliot, S W. Johns, Mrs. Pearl Crump, Lottie Reid, Rev. C. C. Summerville.

WINCHESTER, VA. STAR
APRIL 14, 1921

RAISED FUND FOR HOSPITAL.

The Colored Knights of Pythias the Court of Calentha and other colored citizens of the town have raised a fund of $16.35 which has been donated to Winchester Memorial Hospital and may probably be used for the ambulance fund.

Free Clinics For Tuberculosis Patients

Journal Guide 5/21/21

Richmond, May 18.—At the headquarters of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association in Richmond, the following account was given of the free chest clinics just held in Smyth and Chesterfield Counties: Total number of persons examined, 290; negative, 234; suspicious cases, 36; active cases, 14, 2 being incipient, 5 moderately advanced and 7 advanced. 6 cases were found to be arrested.

Because of the fact that the Association has been requested to conduct forty four-day clinics in as many counties, it has been necessary during the early part of the program to hold two or three simultaneously. This week examinations are being made in Goochland, Amherst, Carroll and Grayson, the last two having two days each.

For June the clinics are scheduled for Orange, Fauquier, Nansemond, Prince William, Shenandoah and Augusta.

MEETING IN INTEREST OF HOSPITAL

6/2/21
a Journal Tribune

Norfolk, Va., June 29th (Associated Negro Press)—There will be a public meeting at 4 o'clock next Friday afternoon in Ebenezer Baptist church, Columbia and Effingham streets, in the interest of the proposed colored hospital. An option has been procured on the property originally selected for the hospital site, fronting on the Deep Creek boulevard at Truxtun. Committees have been formed looking toward organization and the executive committee is preparing to launch a campaign that will be a credit not only to the colored race, but to the whole city.

It is in evidence that the white people are interested in this project and will show their interest in a concrete way when the campaign begins. Efforts will be made to have some of the city council at this meeting to give their advice. An invitation has been extended to those interested in the hospital plan to attend Friday's meeting.

HEALTH CLINIC OPEN TO PUBLIC

The Norfolk Journal & Guide

Many Patients Waiting For Treatment When Hour For Opening Arrived

5-28-21

On Monday, May 23, at 1 p. m., the clinic at the Colored Community and Health Center, 887 Princess Anne avenue, was opened to the public. The physicians found many patients waiting for treatment. Very little time was lost in getting acquainted with their parts.

A survey is now being made by Nurse Evans, and many poor people are being directed to the clinic who need medical attention. Special efforts are being made to reach patients.

Clinic hours: Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays—Tuberculosis, Nutritional, Medicine, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Labratory—1 to 2:30 p. m.

Tuesdays and Thursdays—Surgical, 12 to 1 p. m.; Pre-Natal, 1 to 2 p. m.; Dental, 2 to 3 p. m.; Labratory, 1 to 3 p. m.

Report of the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Tidewater Colored Hospital for the Year Ending August 1, 1921

Norfolk Journal and Guide 8/13/21

To the Board of Trustees and Friends of the Tidewater Hospital:

This annual report of the professional work at the Tidewater Hospital marks the seventh year of the services of this institution to the people of this community. During these seven years the hospital has never been closed but once and that was due to an accident to its heating plant during the severe winter of 1917-1918. And during these years the beds of the hospital have been in almost constant demand and the management has at all times aimed to give the best possible service to those who have come to us for treatment.

The financial support from the public has been very small compared with the service the hospital has rendered the public. Donations from all sources have never been sufficient to even meet the interest charges on the bonded indebtedness of the hospital property. Whatever may be the reason for the inability of the hospital to get the public sufficiently interested in its work to give more liberally towards its support, the fact remains that the hospital is not handicapped by debts and is in a position to give the best of service to its patients. And in order to assure the patients of the best nursing care only graduate trained nurses are employed who are duly registered to practice their profession in this State.

Our plan to enlarge the hospital plant has been temporarily abandoned on account of the present nation wide money stringency. The campaign put on last spring for this purpose was practically a failure due to the lack of work and money. Less than $550 was realized during the effort, and after deducting expenses less than four hundred dollars was left for the building fund.

As soon as conditions warrant it the enlarged building will become a reality and the hospital will be in a position to accommodate a larger number of patients. Just as the first building and equipment have been secured we hope that the new building will be secured and that the hospital will be able to continue the same splendid service it has been rendering the people of this community for the past seven years.

There were 256 patients treated at the hospital for the year ending August 1, 1921. Of this number there were 221 operations with 7 deaths and 34 medical patients with 5 deaths. From the number of operations performed there were only 7 deaths, or 3 1-3 per cent. In other words there were only 3 and one-third deaths out of every one hundred operations performerd. This small death rate can be reduced even more if people needing operations would have them performed earlier instead of making an operation the treatment of last resort. Most of our medical cases come to us in the last stages of some fatal malady. We would earnestly suggest that all persons when duly advised by a competent physician to consult a surgeon that they do so, because it will mean so much to the health and well being of the patient.

The aim of the hospital is to give the colored people of this community as good hospital services as they may be able to obtain anywhere in this country. In order to do this we most earnestly solicit the co-operation and aid of the people of this entire community. For only by such aid and co-operation will it be possible to carry out successfully the very fine work the hospital is now doing.

During the past year more interest has been taken in our work by the churches, lodges, and the general public than ever before and there is every reason to believe that the future is brighter for greater things.

We gratefully thank every one who has in any way contributed to the success of the hospital and sincerely hope they and others will continue to give the hospital their support.

For recent donations, we wish to thank the Daughters of Norfolk for $5.00 and the Needle Work Guild of Grace Episcopal church for linen, gauze, etc.

Very respectfully submitted,
WILBUR A. DRAKE, M. D.
Surgeon-in-Charge.

CITY DONATES $300 TO NEGRO HOSPITAL

Hospitals Va

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
AUGUST 9, 1921

Appropriation Regarded by City Fathers as Necessity in Community.

Three hundred dollars was subscribed to the Whitaker Memorial hospital, negro, by the city council yesterday on the strength of an appeal of Dr. P. A. Scott, who declared that the funds of the institution were very low and that the appeal was being made for that reason.

Dr. Scott stated that eight nurses are being maintained at the hospital, seven of whom are pupil nurses under the direction of the superintendent, who is a trained nurse.

The city made a contract with the hospital five years ago, and the contract expires in October. This was for the purpose of taking care of such cases which came to the attention of the city authorities, especially through the police department, and are provided for at the hospital, and paid by the city. The contract is similar to the agreement between the city and Riverside hospital, except that the rate of payment by the city is too low in the case of the negro hospital, as members of the council pointed out yesterday, indicating that the new contract in October will be more equitable.

Many of the cases handled by the hospital for the city are quite expensive, Dr. Scott pointed out, and the council readily agreed to the subscription of $300 for the benefit of the hospital.

Immigration, 1921.

See also: Race Problem_Asia

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH